"Shortly after Grant's army had crossed the Potopine to make the final stand near Petershurg, it became apparent to many

BITS OF CONFEDERATE HISTORY TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Doctor S. H. Ford, Sole Surviving Member of the Provisional Congress, Tells of the Origin of Memorial Day, Breckinridge's Plan to Surrender the Confederacy, Beauregard's Reason for Failing to Advance on Washington and Other Incidents of the Civil War.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC

In a comfortable frame house at Woodland, a pretty suburb on the Wabash Railreal, lives one of the only two survivors of the Provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy.

He is Doctor Samuel Howard Ford, for more than sixty two years a clergyman of the Baptist Church, an L.L. D., a D. D., and a Ph. D.

The other living member of that metaorable Congress is J. L. M. Curry, formerly of Alabama, new of Washington City,

Destor Ford is 82 years old. For more than fifty years he has edited the Christian Repository, one of the foremost Baptist periodicals of the country. He claims Missouri as his home, not by birth, but by adoption. He was born in England, but came to this country with his parents in his early childhood.

Dector Ford came to St. Louis from Memphis in 1871, after the yellow fever epidemic in the South. It was his second coming to the city in which he had been educated and had served in editorial positions. Prior to his Memphis res-

Last Tuesday, April 3, the date of the forty-fifth anniversary of the fail of Richmond, he told the reminiscent story of the beginning of the war to a Sunday Republic representative. It contains information not heretofore published.

It constitutes the venerable elergyman the first Memorial Day sermonist, It accords to the women of Memphis the distinction of having inaugurated Decoration Day away back in 1866, a pious custom followed since by thousands

of communities in this country. It relates how surrender of the Confederacy was planned by a few patriotic men after Grant had crossed the Potomac River.

It cites John C. Breckinridge as the originator of the plan, and names as his Eirongest opponents Jefferson Davis and Congressman Wigfall of Texas.

It gives Beauregard's reason, personally stated to Doctor Ford, for his nonadvancement on Washington.

It names Robert Toombs of Georgia as the strongest defender of the Southern honor, when a fell was passed in the Provisional Congress to confiscate all the debts due in the South to Northern creditors; for this bill failed of passage through Toomba's strong influence.

It tells of men in the Provisional Congress who were not originally secessionists, but were drawn into the whirlpool of secession against their own con-

"J. L. M. Curry, then of Alabams, now of

This is Doctor Ford's story:

"I have not prepared anything at all for deconce Davis announced in his inaugural this interview, and, therefore, I shall give it in collection to pursue to the last the it in collection phraseology. Being reared body effort of defense the Confederacy was in Missouri and an alumnous of its State. University, I was made editor of the West-ern Recorder, the leading Baptist ; aper of

Colversity, I was made editor of the West cra Recorder, the leading Baptist; aper of the West. This was early in the littles, hence I became associated with the press of this city, and I have been so connected all my life. At the age of 29 I war made assistant editor with volonel chambers of the then Miosouri Republican, now the Republic. In that capacity I wrote some things in regard to recession when that movement was started, but not in favor of R. I believed that the States should remain in the Union and battle for their rights under the old flag.

"However, I was sought out by Mr. Haldeman, the colitor of the Louisville Courier, now the Courier-Journal, to answer, editorially, articles by George D. Prentiss in the Journal, and by degrees I became edit, it is writer in chief for the Courier.

Well, as the agitation was reaching its

a rial writer in chief for the Courier.

Well, as the agitation was reaching its height, there was called a meeting of the leading men of Kentucky to be held at the Gair House. Among those who attended this meeting were John C. Breckbridge, whose term as Vice President had just expired; Governor McGufflu, ex-Governor Moorehead. Richard Durrett, Humphrey Marshall and others. The business under consideration was the course Kentucky should pursue. I was invited to take past in the consultation, and the opinion generally expressed was to prevent, if possible, the secession of any of the Southern States, as that would draw Kentucky into the war tax. Letters were written by some of these tax. Letters were written by some of these gentlemen to the leading men of South Carolina, not to pass a secession ordinance. All know what happened, however, and State after State seconded.

"Fort Sumter was attacked, the country

"Fort Sumter was attacked, the country was in a blaze and Buckner, with his State Guard, retired to the rendezvens on the borders of Kentucky, when, suddenly, the news reached us that he and the State Guard had entered Kentucky, campel in Bewling Green and setzed the Green River, putting outposts on Maldraugh's Hill. Camps had already been formed across the river in Irediana, and Sherman with his troops passed through Louisville to stay the approach of Buckner.

"That night the Courier office was raided, Articles in the handwriting of ext-Governor Moorehead and of Imprett were found in the office, Eight these men were attested that sent to prison. I was somewhat alarmed, for I was not in a condition of health to endure prison life. I had reason to believe that many of my articles would be found in the office, or that the printers would make it known that I had been editor for some time; so in the gray of the morning I packed up what was necessary, entered my buggy and drove off to a place called Boomfield, where the camp of John H. Morgan was secretly located.

"That hight we passed through, or very near, Sherman's army, and reached the other side of Green River, where the Confederate troops were encamped. To go into further details would be unnecessary. Suf-

federate troops were encamped. To go into further details would be unnecessary. Suffurther details would be unnecessary. Suffice it to say that very soon after this the convention was called for all the counties in the State to meet at Russellville. Delegates were elected in some way, and quite a large gathering took place in the main hall of the Rethel Baptist College, of which Doctor Scott Blewett, now president of the Jennings Female College, was president. John C. Breckinridge was made president of the assemblage. The motion was made in that convention to elect a permanent Lexislature, which Breckinridge opposed, but finally yielded to. A Legislature and regular officers were elected and Bowling Green was designated as the meeting place.

"That Legislature met. I was in Nash-ville at the time, to which place Haldeman had removed his Courier; but passing on the railroad through Russelville I was as-tonished to learn that I had been elected tonished to learn that I had been elected by the Legislature a commissioner for the State of Kentucky to get that State into the Confederacy, and that I was a member of the Previsional Congress from the Louis-ville district. Lake Blackburn, afterwards Gevernor of Kentucky, was my opponent, but the final vote was unanimous. I had never appeared in public as a politician, and at first felt inclined not to accept, but I went on to Richmond and was duly sworn.

never appeared in public as a politician, and at first felt inclined not to accept, but I went on to Richmond and was duly sworn in. That was in February, 186.

"It is a fact not generally known that a member of the men in the Provisional Congress were not originally secessionists. Alexander Stephens, the Vice President, was not; neither was Ben Hill of Georgia, nor Rives of Virginia, and I was not, with many others. But we were in the current, and we had to do our best. There is one thing I would like to mention, which is known to but few, which is, that a metion was made in the Provisional Corgress, whose doings were in secret, to conficult creditors. It was favored by Joherson Davis and the administration, but optopically and memoirs, and as Rostand depicts all the debts due in the South to Northeth creditors. It was favored by Joherson Davis and the administration, but optopically and memoirs, and as Rostand depicts alim, is a pitiful figure in history. Born at a time when his father's "star of destiny" was brightest by reason of the nearness of the guif of gloom into which it was to sink, he was an infant when that father fell and that star was submerged. His mother took him with her to Austria; there his schooling was the lesson of forgetfulness of even the little he knew of France and the Corsican who was King. The

'It was due to Toombs's strong influence that the bill falled. There was a great deal of discussion just at that time in regard to the failure of an advance on Washington after the battle of Manassas. Beauregard had sent out a report of the battle, which seemed to imply that Mr. Davis was the cause of the nonadvance. Mr. Davis indorsed something like a demurrer on the back of the report, and a very heated discussion ensued, but the matter was amicably adjusted. However, I was sent by Mr. Davis with a member from South Carolina, Boyce, to see Beauregard was sent by Mr. Davis with a member from South Carolina, Boyce, to see Beastregard in regard to his going across to Kentucky to co-operate with Sydney Johnston, which he consented to do. In that conversation I learned definitely from Beauregard that the advance on Washington was not possible, as they had no transportation, and every-body thought the whole war was over after the Ball Run victory.

body thought the whole war was over after the Ball Run victory.

"The day finally arrived for the Inaugu-ration of Jefferson Dayis as permanent President of the Southern Confederacy. It was a cold, rainy day. The Congressmen and the members of the Cabinet met in the Virginia Statchouse preparatory to pro-ceeding to the stand erected some little dis-tance from it. There sat Dayis with his tage raile fixed moveless as markle critertance from it. There sat Davis with his face pale fixed, moveless as marble, entering upon what would either cover him with priory of perhaps bring an ignominious my father. I should fall in my duty to his

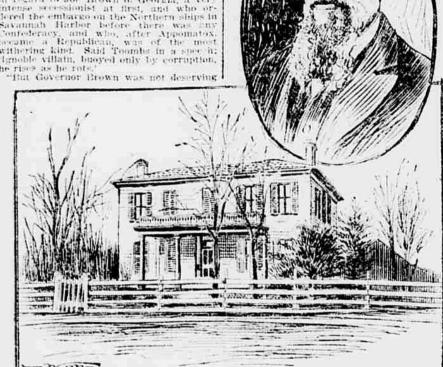
death.

"We marched through the rain the short distance to the stand. I took part with Bishop Johns in the chaplaincy of the stand. With firm voice and fearless ut-

fact. I led the retreat from Landsville to Mobile. When Canty came up the bry I surremered I never fired a gain in adapt long ministered a great deal 1; the Signary and Kentucky troops. Senator "ocksteell of this State was a warm friend of mine, and was often entertained at 70 house during the war. I knew some fit. Morgan very well. He was a hadron fearless man with a great gift for that agement. He could outwit whomever he fact, and without he was a graftle, bying sort of fellow. Fortest, on the other hand, was inclined to be severe, although after the war in became a very anniable, earlier the war he became a very anniable, active the remarked of the war. After the bartles of chattanous, instead of pursuing the Federal army, he expended his while the desire of the war long at the covering of the war for the war has been dealed in the containing the federal army, he expended his while head of the war long of the covering showing how many prisoners he had, how many flags he had taken, and thus let the whole thing sho on of his gream. He

many flags he had taken, and thus let the whole thing slip out of his grasp His march through Kennicky showed indecision, but it is painful now to pass on the faults of the men who have gone.

"My own opinion is that if Toombe had been President of the Confederacy the whole thing would have been decided in three mouths. Toombe would have been President instruction of Davis, if, on the day of the election, he had not been the worse for liquor. He was a man of great decision, and inquestionably one of the first orators, but at the same time inclined to quarrel even with his best friends. His language in regard to Joe Brown of Georgia, a very intense secessionist at first, and who ordered the embarse on the Northern ships in Savannah Harber before there was inv Confederacy, and who, after Appointable, became a Republican, was of the most withering kind. Said Toombe in a spec it ignoble villain, buoyed only by corruption, he rises as he rots."



DOCTOR SAMUEL HOWARD FORD AND HIS RESIDENCE.

that the cause was lost. The border States, including Tennessee and Arkansas, were in the possession of the Federals. The whole sweep of the Mississippi was under their control.

The whole sweep of the Mississippi was under their control.

The representatives of these border States, including John C. Breckinridge, held a consultation and decided to propose to the Government at Washington a complete surrender of the Confederacy as a whole, with all its arms and general assets, on terms that should be agreed upon. It was believed to be the only way to save the South from ruin, Davis was approached in regard to this proposition, but opposed it. So did the men from extreme points of the South, and especially opposed to it was Wighalt. I was not present at this consultation, but Senator Vest was and had this been accomplished, guided by the diplomacy of Breckintidge, all the exist of reconstruction would have been avoided. It would have been the best thing for the South and saved a great deal of bloodshed. "I became familiar with defferson bayes while we were both in Memphis, He was president of an insurance company and I was paster of a church after the war. I was asked by the editors of a magazine to detail for them my conversation with General Beauregard in relation to the non-advance on Washington. This paper I showed to Mr. Davis, and he made several pages of notes on the subject, giving the inner history of the affair, but the manuscript was lost before it received the mortishers. In these notes Mr. Davis was entirely exponented for that non-dyance. "I became familiar with Jefferson Davis

"The first floral decoration that ever oc urred was in Memphis. The ladies decided craise funds to erect a monument to the Confederace dead and adorn their graves with flowers. That was in May, 1866. They selected me to deliver an oration in Elimwood Cemetery. Some time before the event the Mayor of the city called on me event the Mayor of the city called on me and informed me that the military authorities, who then occunied Memphis, had come to him, ordering him to forbid the assemblage and the address, but as the cemetery was outside the city, he had deslined to take any part in the matter. A few days later an orderly brought me a letter from the commander, telling me that it was amonuged I was going to speak in memory of the enemies of the country, and forbidding me to do it. I sent word back that I had not been a soldier; that I was a denize, if not a citizen, under the Tennessee laws, and that I was asked by the ladies to deliver what would really be a semisermon in memory of the dead, and that I would certainly do it, unless prevented by force, in which case the responsibility of what might occur would not rest with me. The matter was published in the Memphis papers, and created great excitement. The commissioner telegraphed my answer to General Thomas at Nashville, and he sent it on to President Johnson at nd he sent it on to President Johnson at Vashington.

and he sent it on to President Johnson at Washington.

"At midnight preceding the day appointed for the memorial (the middle of May), an officer knocked at my door. I looked out of the window-we were rather cautious these days-to see who it was. The officer informed me that liberty had been granted by the military authorities at Washington for me to make the address. I asked him if he had communicated it to the papers, and he said he had.

"The next morning at about 10 o'clock the whole city turned out. More than 20,699 people repaired to Elimwood Cemetery. The ladies were scated on the grass aroun! the platform amidst the graves of the Confederate dead. Many Federal officers in midress uniforms were in the throng. I opened my address to that hushed throng by saving:

When the beauty of Israel was slain some high places. David took up the reutation in inimitable strains that have

sleep around us in silent, unmarked graves: Of them I can say: "No battle banner o'er them waves,

No listtle trumpet sounded. They've reached the clindel of graves. And here their arms are grounded. "It was my own composition and ex-pressed with tears. And then I exclaimed somewhere in the address:
"Mistaken they may have been, but traitors, never." A thousand women, with tears streaming down from tender eyes, restanded. "Never."

responded: Never! Never!"
"This speech was published all over the United States. It was the first Decoration Day speech, and inaugurated the soleman custom we observe at the present day in memory of the 'Elice and the Gray.'

"You ask what I have to say about privateering going on on the seas during the war. I knew Admirat Semmes personall in Memphis after the peace conclusion. He was editor of the Bulletin, I believe,

armies were marguders. His ship was a regularly commissioned Confederate vessel, belonging to a belligerent people—the Southern Confederacy. He spoke of his achievements and asserted that he had never done an unkind act, nor an act that was not strictly honest, in all his captures of American vessels. Then he stated with hold atterance that he was personally responsible for every act he had committed, and toat his freedom to-day broved to all the world that he had never been a pirate, but a legitimate Admiral of a legitimate Government.

"He spoke of the sinking of the Alabama

The spoke of the sinking of the Alabama by a chance shot in some pertion of the vessel which immediately incapacitated it, and had it not been for that he had every capon to suppose that he would have been stories over the Kearsarae it had been stamed by an English gentleman owning the yacht feethoroof that if anything happened to him, he would lay by as a refuge, not directly the vessel sank Semm's got arous bent and the yacht peked him up and arried him to a Franch part When Privace. was editor of the Bulletin, I believe, indeed, he delivered an address in the grait
Talestance in which I preached on The
Alabama and Privateering. In this pidress he denied emphatically, and showed
documents to prove it, that he was a
privateer in any sense, any more than the Jones of other days."

June 1982

June 1983

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VETERAN CAR-DRIVER'S REMINISCENCES. Thirty-Six Years a Railroader.

Louis and Suburban Railway Company, 5 without an equal in point of experience ! street railroading. He came to this cour try thirty-six years ago from Ireland and has done nothing since but work for street railway companies. He is now a gray haired, gray-hearded veteran,

In these thirty-six years he has worked for but three companies—the Missouri Rallway Company the Citizens' Railway Company and the Suburban. He begon his battle is life as driver of a horse car on the Olive street line. The road then only extended to Nineteenth street, which was practically the the western limits of the city at that time. He went to work for the Missouri Railroad Company in 1864 and remained in its employ until 1880. "Paddy," as he is called, was one of the

best known street car men in St. Louis at one time. As conductor of a car on the Olive street line he was known by nearly every man, woman and child who were patrons of the line. They all recognized Paddy as they got on the car. Ladies whe would look the other way as they hande: another conductor their fare had a pleaant smile for Paddy as they passed him

When the Narrow Gauge road was built over what is now the right-of-way of the Suburban road, Paddy was made conductor on the new road, which was controlled by the same management as the Olive street line. He held this position for some time, and then took a position as conductor on the Franklin avenue line, He worked for this company for six years. When the Cable and Western Railway Company was absorbed by the Suburban company, and the road was changed to an electric line, Paddy took a position as motorneer on the line, He held this for two years, when he was compelled to give it up on account of advancing years. He was then made transfer agent at the Forest Park junction, and later was watchman at the Suburban loop. He is now in charge of the sandroom at the power station, at Hodiamont, his duties being the drying of sand used by the cars When the Narrow Gauge road was built Innestation is inimitable strains that heve drifted down to us with a peculiar pathos. "Let there be no dews on Gilbon, nor rain nor fields of offering," and so on down to the conclusion of the chant, "How have the mighty fallen."

"If David could take up these strains of sadness and eulogy," I continued, 'over the death of his lifelong foe, Saul, why shall not we utter the same words of tenderness over our own loved friends who

must not forget I am a French Prince, 1 am ready when my country calls."

His country never called. The world recognized the monarchy of Louis Phil-ippe; "L'Alglon's" dreams vanished; his

embition became disappointment; and,

whether as a result of natural causes or of

the execution of Prince Metternich's plot-

official history and French tradition differ-

he died July 2, 1802, when he was but 21

father. "His eyes were not so large as Napoleon's. They were set deeper; but

they had the same expression, the same fire, the same energy. His forehead also re-

called his father's. There was also a re-resemblance in the lower part of the face

and the chin. His complexion was like Na-

poleon's in his youth, the same pallor, the

same color of skin. The rest of his face was like his mother and the house of Aus-

Plans for Unique Features at the Odeon April 9.

There were large doings at Elks' Hall

last Thursday night, when the newly elect-

ed officers were installed and plans for the benefit entertainment to be given at the Odeon April 19 were discussed. The Elks will turn out at noon on the day of the entertainment for a street parade. The show uself will be unique, beginning with a minstrel performance, with members of the

lodge as the singers, and including a numher of features never dreamed of outside of

Elkdom. There will probably be two sing-ing contests, in one of which Doctor Heine

Marks, Doctor Max Starkloff, Charles F.

Wenneker, ex-Mayor E. A. Noonan and

Lawrence Hanley have promised to appear. In the other contest, which is for those

object to the professional prestige of Mr. Hanley, the expected singers are Dave

Nicholson, E. A. Faust, Doctor Otto E. Forster, William Desmond, Bassett Hender-

son, Sam P. Gumpertz, James Butler and

Frank Tate. The prize for the first contest will be a diamond-studded watch charm,

but the prize for the other contest has not

In the minstrel show the end men will be

Charles M. Ernest, Lawrence Hanley, T. Pitman, Dewey Hickey, Dave Halle, Joe Desberger, John Dauer and Gus Scholl-meyer. The interchangeable middle men are Doctor Max Starkloff and Edward Me-

The new officers installed Thursday night

Were:
Edwin S. Puller, exalted ruler; Charles Wittenberg esteemed leading knight; Jules Bertero, esteemed loyal knight; Walter E. Laumann, esteemed lecturing knight; Lew A. Clark, secretary; Edward A. Sinclair, tressurer; Jerry Holderman, esquire; F. W. K. Best, shoulder, John Schme, innest Julie, B. R. Freeze, organict; A. H. Curlis, chairman of the House Committee.

He was taller than his father by

ELKS' ENTERTAINMENT. *

Marshal Marmont contrasts him with his

vears old.

about five Inches."



he placed in the boxes of the cars. The work is rather hard for a man of Paddy's

an extension car from Garrison avenue to Grand avenue. There wete only four houses on Olive street then, between Garrison and Grand. One was a sheemaker's store at the northwest corner of Garrison and Grand; another was Frederick Fodde's grocery store, on the north side of Olive, between Garrison and what is now Cardinal avenue; another was the old Gordon mansion at No. 3212 Olive street, and the other was at Olive and what is now Theresa, where a con-3212 Olive street, and the other was at Olive and what is now Theresa, where a contractor named Carroll livel. There was only one house on Washington avenue between Garrison and Grand. John Pillon, the butcher, lived in it. On Pine and Chestnut streets there were three or four houses. Thomas Farrelly, the real estate man, lived in one; a man named Haggerty lived in another. In 1874 a double track was laid to Grand avenue and I was made conductor. "I have never done a lick of work at any-Grand avenue and I was made conductor.
"I have never done a lick of work at anything but around street cars, and I suppose
I would not know how to do anything else."
Paddy is married and owns the house in
which he lives at No. 6228 Clemens avenue.
He has two children, a daughter, Mamie,
just emerging from her teens, and a son,
Eddie, 15 years old. Paddy has not tasted liquor for twenty-seven years. He does not know his age, but reckons it by the potate blight in Ireland. According to this calculation he is about 60 years old.

NIGHT SCHOOL CLOSING.

Successful Year's Work of the Jew-

The Jewish Alliance Night School, after, a most successful session, will hold its closing exercises next Tuesday night. The programme of recitations and essays will programme of recitations and essays will be interspersed with choruses by the school and solos by some of the pupils. Those whose names appear on the programme are: Sarah Ridess, Rime Romansky, Rose Sher-man, Esther Sherman, Lena Wolff, Jennio Bergman, Rose Medulck, Jennie Mason, Mary Friedkin, Joseph Lasersoim, Paul Koratsky, Louis Vesosky, Fannie Herman, Annie Gellman, Jacob Dubinsky, Joseph Comors, Israel Friedkin, Jacob Elnestons and Harry Samelson.

Connors, Israel Friedicin, Jacob Eluestone and Harry Samelson.

The following are officers of the Jowish Alliance: Elies Michael, president; Louis Hry, tice president; Jacob Furth, trensurer; Albert Loth, secretary; Emil Mayer, super-intendent. Board of Directors: William Globstein, William Stay, the Reverend Doctor S. Sale, the Reverend Foctor Leon Harrison, the Reverend Boctor H. J. Messing, Phil Constam, Louis Glaser, Frank Block, Albert Arnstein, Louis Renard and Mrs. H. Stay. The society was organized ten years ago. Through its school it has accomplished an immeasurable amount of good among the poater classes of the city.

No one who has not seen an African koppe can easily realize it. It is not a hill so much as a stump of a hill—what is left of it after ages of demalation, but the special feature of it is that it is almost invariably covered with a breastwork of bowlders. Tropleal torrents have washed away the earth and aft the soluble components of the rock, and what is left consists of heaps and lines of detached masses of sandstone, ironstone or granite. The koppes are the Boer's fortifications, and he has any number of them.

Free to the Ruptured.

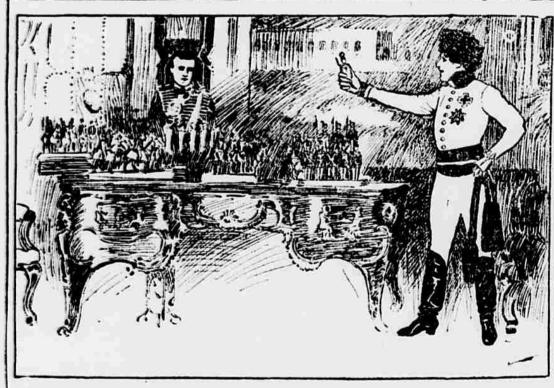
Dr. W. S. Hice, the Well-Known Au-thority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

There are people who have been torturing themselves for years with trusses. It is hoped their attention will be drawn to Dr. Rite's free effer. An elderly and retired



physician, Dr. S. Ball of Marlon, Ala., is one of the nundreds attracted to this generous announcement, and, as a result, he is now completely cared of a bad rupture which was very hard to hold. Although 72 years of age, he had the courage and determination to try this new and novel method, and now he lives in peace, contentment and security Dr. Rall looks back to the old days of crude methods, and, in comparison, halls the wonderful method of Dr. Rice as a marvelous God-send to the present generations. By all means, write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 425 S. Main St. Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his remarkable licins cure for the crude of the senarisable licins are for the annual security. DR. S. BALL

SARAH BERNHARDT AS L'AIGLON IN THE NEW ROSTAND





L'AIGLON IS TAUGHT BY FLAMBEAU TO MARSHAL HIS TOY SOLDIERS

L'AIGLON DIES AT THE COURT OF THE HAPSBURGS

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. There is no doubt in theatrical circles hat "L'Aiglon," the new Rostand play now being presented by Bernhardt in Paris, and soon to be presented by Maude Adams in this country, is the dramatic sensation of the year. And there is little doubt in the ome circles that it is equally a literary

Until Rostand wrote "Cyrano de Berge rac," few people, even among the delvers into musty lore, knew there ever lived such man. And but for Rostand it is doubtful if any considerable number of the prople of the earth would ever have known anything more of "The King of Rome" than that he was born to Napoleon after his marriage to Marie Louise, and while he was the Emperor of France; that he

and the Corsican who was King. world did not want another Napoleon.

But, in spite of it all, he remembered This remembrance, it is true, was faint childish, uncertain; but it was remembrance. When he was 9 years old, he said to his grandfather, Emperor Francis II, of

Austria: "Grandpapa, is it not true that I had pages in Paris? "Yes, I believe you had," the Emperor "Is it not also true that they called me the King of Rome?"

And then the boy asked, wonderingly: "But, grandfather, what is it to be King of Rome?

The revolution of 1830 aroused all "L'Aiglon's' hopes. His grandfather told him:
"If the French people should want you, and the allies were to give their consent, I should not oppose your taking your place on the French throne."

Then his ambition took form. He planned

and studied, and dreamed dreams of giory "The great object of my life," he said to



Drawn for The Sunday Republic From Photographs of the Performance as Given by Sarah Bernhardt in Paris.